

09/415,866, filed on October 8, 1999, now abandoned, and is a Continuation-In-Part of U.S. Application No. 09/451,536, filed December 1, 1999, now abandoned, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/209,062, filed on June 2, 2000, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/217,172, filed on July 10, 2000.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

--As used herein, the term "hand article" refers to a covering for the hand or portion of the hand such as a finger or thumb. The term "disposable" is used herein to describe hand articles that are not intended to be restored or reused (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use or a limited number of uses, and preferably, to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner). As used herein the term "glove" refers to a covering for the hand having separate sections for each finger. As used herein, the term "mitt" refers to a covering for the hand having an enclosure that leaves some or all of the fingers partially or wholly unseparated and that may include space for the thumb in the main enclosure or may provide space for the thumb in a separate enclosure for the thumb or may not include a thumb enclosure at all. This term is also applicable to an apparatus which covers only one or more digits of a user, such as in the case of a "finger mitt" as described below. While the terms "glove" and "mitt" have been defined with respect to the human hand, similar structures could be utilized to cover or enclose other elements of human anatomy, such as foot coverings, or other items for which coverings of a particular shape are preferred. As used herein, the term "absorb" refers to the penetration of one substance into the mass of another. ASTM D2654-89a "Standard Test Methods for Moisture in Textiles" should be used to determine the percentage of a liquid, such as water, absorbed and retained. An absorbent fiber for the purposes of the present invention has a moisture regain according to ASTM D2654-89a of greater than about 5% (e.g., a cellulose acetate fiber having a moisture regain of about 6.5%). A non-absorbent fiber for the purposes of the present invention, however, has a moisture regain of less than about 5% (e.g., a polyester fiber having a moisture regain of about 4%). As used herein the term "substantially non-absorbent" is defined as a material composed of a majority of non-absorbent fibers or webs. As used herein the term "substantially absorbent" is defined as a material composed of a majority of absorbent fibers or webs. As used herein the term "extension force" refers to forces applied by hand movements to a surface to extend and/or bend that surface linearly and/or curvilinearly. The term "pouch" or "sachet" is intended to refer to a reservoir made from flexible film that is bonded to create one or more enclosed compartments for containing a substance.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

AK --A reservoir 30 having a frangible seal connected to a distribution channel 44 such as shown in Figure 7, for example, can provide fluid communication with one or more distribution apertures located in a region or application surface of the mitt removed from the location of the reservoir 30 itself. As shown in Figure 18, for example, a reservoir 30 can be located near a cuff region of the mitt such that the reservoir 30 and the frangible seal 40 are located below the palm of the wearer's hand and the distribution channel 44 provides fluid communication to a portion of the mitt corresponding to the position of a user's fingers in use. In one embodiment, the distance 76 from the tip of the closed side of the mitt 10 where the fingers of the wearer's hand are located to the frangible seal 40 can be in the range from about 6.5 inches to about 8.5 inches thus allowing the frangible seal to remain clear of the pressure applied by the palm of the wearer's hand of about the 97.5 percentile of women (7.5 inches) and of the 97.5 percentile of men (8.2 inches). See, e.g., Dreyfuss, Henry, "The Measure of Man", New York; Whitney Library of Design (1969). This location, for example, can space the reservoir away from the region of the mitt that would typically encounter application and scrubbing forces in use, and may allow for sequential dosing of the product in the reservoir by requiring activation by specifically applying force to the cuff region for selectively dispensing the fluid. In this embodiment, the fluid would travel through the channel to the distribution head where the fluid is released on the desired location of the mitt, such as near the fingers in the preferred embodiment. The channel length 78, e.g., the distance from frangible seal 40 to the distribution head 43 shown in Figure 18, is preferably in the range from about 0.5 inches to about 8.5 inches long, more preferably in the range from about 3.5 inches to about 5 inches long.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

AS --In one embodiment, the mitt 10 may be a differentially extensible hand article wherein at least a portion of the mitt extends and/or contracts about a wearer's hand and/or wrist without the use of traditional elastic such as natural or synthetic rubber. By the term "differentially extensible" or "differential extensibility" it is meant herein to describe that quality of extensibility wherein portions of the glove extend or contract independently of other portions in response to varying hand sizes and motions. Preferably, this differential extensibility allows a range of hand sizes to fit comfortably within the mitt. The mitt 10 may be provided with differential extensibility by utilizing a structural elastic-like film web such as those described in commonly-assigned U.S. Patent Nos. 5,518,801, issued to Chappell, et al. on May 21, 1996, and 5,650,214, issued July 22, 1997 in the names of Anderson et al., and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/635,220, entitled "Fitted Glove", the disclosures of each of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. Alternatively, differential

extensibility to fit varying sized hands comfortably can be accomplished by various elastic-like materials, composite materials that produce elastic-like characteristics and/or processes to make a material(s) more elastic-like. Examples of suitable elastic-like materials include low density polyolefins such as low density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene, ultra low density ethylene copolymers (copolymerized with alpha-olefins such as butene-1, octene-1, hexene-1, etc.), Affinity® polyolefin plastomers produced by Dow Chemical Company of Midland, MI and Exact® polyolefin plastomers produced by Exxon Chemical of Houston, TX. As used herein, the term "elastic-like" describes the behavior of web materials such as web materials which, when subjected to an applied elongation, extend in the direction of applied elongation. Also, when the applied elongation is released the web materials return, to a substantial degree, to their untensioned condition. The term "web" as used herein refers to a sheet-like material comprising a single layer of material or a laminate of two or more layers.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 38, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

--An exothermic solid-liquid heating system can include solid components such as calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, cerous chloride, cesium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, ferric chloride, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium perchlorate, aluminum bromide, calcium aluminum hydride, aluminum chloride, sulfur trioxide (alpha form), zeolites (e.g., Carbsorb® 500 Series natural zeolite based on the mineral chabazite), mixtures thereof and other solid components of solid-liquid exothermic systems known in the art and combinations thereof. An endothermic solid-liquid cooling system can include solid components such as sodium sulfate\*10H<sub>2</sub>O, sodium bicarbonate, potassium perchlorate, potassium sulfate, potassium chloride, potassium chromate, urea, vanillin, calcium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium dichromate, ammonium chloride and other solid components of endothermic systems known in the art. These solid components may be in an anhydrous form and may be used such as in a powder, granular or prilled condition. These compounds are generally hygroscopic and dissolve in or react with a liquid component, such as water, and give off or absorb heat.--

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 41, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

--In order to heat or cool a product within a reservoir 30, the heating/cooling element such as the heating/cooling pouch 302 may be located in intimate contact with the reservoir 30 such as shown in Figure 51 to allow for efficient conductive heat transfer. This may be accomplished by the reservoir 30 and the heating/cooling pouch 302 in contact adjacent to each other when the mitt is combined, or the reservoir 30 and the heating/cooling pouch 302 may be adhered together with an

adhesive or other bonding method known in the art. If it is desirable to activate both the reservoir 30 and the heating/cooling pouch 302 simultaneously, the reservoir 30 may be located directly over the portion of the heating/cooling pouch 302, such as one or more of the compartments 308 and 310 that contains a liquid component of the heating/cooling system. If it is desirable to activate the reservoir 30 and the heating/cooling pouch 302 sequentially or at different intervals, such as to heat / cool the product in the reservoir or to heat/cool a substrate of the mitt 10 before or after the product is dispensed from the reservoir 30, the fluid-containing reservoir can be located away from the activation portion of the heating/cooling pouch. For example, the compartment 266 of the heating/cooling element shown in Figures 28 and 29 may be offset laterally from the reservoir 30 such that the compartment 264 is offset from the reservoir 30 but the compartment 268 directly underlies the reservoir 30. In this embodiment, the heating/cooling element may be activated by pressing on the compartment 266 to rupture the frangible seal 242 and to expel the liquid first component 264 from the compartment 266 into the compartment 268 that contains a second component 244 of the heating/cooling system. The liquid first component 264 may react or combine into solution with the second component 244 in an exothermic or endothermic event. Then, when the product in the reservoir 30 has been heated/cooled, the reservoir 30 may be pressed to dispense the product.--

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**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 42, line 31, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

--Alternatively, a heating/cooling element such as the pouch 302 may be located internally in the reservoir 30 to allow for a combination of conductive and convective heat transfer such as described and illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 6,484,514, issued November 26, 2002 to Joseph, et al.--

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**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 45, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

--An applicator made in accordance with the present invention may include a glass cleaning mitt, such as described in detail in copending United States Application Serial No. 10/089,355 entitled "Semi-enclosed Applicator for Distributing a Substance onto A Target Surface" and filed by Gruenbacher et al on October 9, 2000, which is incorporated by reference. The glass cleaning mitt can provide a flexible structure for distributing glass cleaning substance onto a target glass surface. Such an applicator might include a first fluid-containing reservoir having a predetermined amount (e.g., in the range from about 5 cc's to about 20 cc's) of a liquid cleaning product such the CINCH® brand product as available from The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The mitt itself may include a front panel layer comprising a polypropylene spunbonded nonwoven material to provide a substrate for spreading the cleaning substance and scrubbing the surface with the cleaning solution. For example, a spunbonded non-woven may be provided having a basis weight in the range

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from about 10 gsm to about 100 gsm, more preferably from about 15 gsm to about 55 gsm, and most preferably from about 25 gsm to about 45 gsm in order to provide sufficient durability and strength to provide a resilient glass cleaning product. A spunbonded nonwoven is commercially available from BBA Nonwoven of Simpsonville, South Carolina, under the Celestra name. This material is preferably substantially free of surfactants or other treatments that might leave residual material on the surface being cleaned.--

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**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 48, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

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--As shown in Figure 58, for example, a two-finger mitt 558 for applying a heated moisturizer to the face may be made in accordance with the present invention. In this embodiment, the mitt 558 may include a heat producing pouch 302 and a product dispensing pouch 30 that may be similar to that shown in Figure 4. As shown in the cross-section Figure 59, the top panel 564 may be constructed of a hydroentangled nonwoven having a basis weight of about 60 gsm that may include approximately 75% polyester and approximately 25% rayon. This structure may slow product release once the pouches have been ruptured by limiting product escape, and it may also provide an exfoliation benefit to the skin as outer surface 570 rubs across the face during application. As demonstrated in Figure 48, the features of the product pouch 30 and heat pouch 302 may be combined into a single pouch 326 featuring separated compartments. The pouch may be folded between the product compartment 318 and reactant compartment 320 such that compartment 318 rests on compartment 320 when assembled into the mitt such as shown in Figure 50. The pouch may be oriented in the mitt such that compartment 322 is closer to the finger tips than the compartment 320. In one particular embodiment, the compartment 320 may contain about 1 gram of  $H_2O$  and the compartment 322 may contain about 1 gram of  $MgSO_4$ . A frangible seal 324 may be sealed under conditions such that it would rupture with less force than the frangible seal 314. Thus, when squeezed by the user, the product would not be released from the compartment 318 until the heat-producing reactants are allowed to mix. Because of the pouch arrangement and orientation, the product from the pouch 318 may be expelled onto compartment 322. Thus, because the heating area, the location of product expelled, and location of the user's fingers, the heat cell may heat the product and the user's skin as it is pressed and rubbed against the face. The barrier layer 566 may be a 5 mm thick open-cell polyurethane foam to prevent product from reaching the fingers and to also insulate the fingers from uncomfortable levels of heat. Furthermore, the barrier layer may prevent the tactile properties of the product released from compartment 318 from being noticed by the user. Finally, the backsheet 568 may be constructed of 20 GSM carded polyethylene nonwoven. The cross machine direction of the nonwoven, for example, may be oriented such that it is perpendicular to the length of the users fingers when placed on the hand. This may allow the mitt to accept a variety of finger sizes since the strength

90 in the cross-machine direction is less than that of the machine direction of the nonwoven; thus, the backsheet can be stretched to accommodate the user's fingers. To use the applicator, the user may press the applicator on pouch 318 to release the product and simultaneously activate the heating pouch. The user may then apply the product to the face by rubbing the mitt against the skin.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 48, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

211 --In preferred embodiments, compositions of the present invention may be suitable for application to the skin, hair, or nails of humans or animals, which means that the composition and its components are suitable for use in contact with skin, hair, and nails without undue toxicity, incompatibility, instability, allergic response, and the like within the scope of sound medical judgment. Such products are comprised of a single or plurality of ingredient components, and may include a topically active component or combination of active components. These components may include, but are not limited to, conventional ingredients such as alcohols, colorants/pigments, emollients, emulsifiers, oils, polymers, waxes, and the like depending on the product type, and can be routinely chosen by one skilled in the art for a given product type. The CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition (1992) describes a wide variety of non-limiting cosmetic and pharmaceutical ingredients commonly used in the skin care industry, which are suitable for use in the composition of the present invention. Examples of these ingredient classes include: abrasives, absorbents, aesthetic components such as fragrances, pigments, colorings/colorants, essential oils, skin sensates, astringents, etc. (e.g., clove oil, menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, eugenol, methyl lactate witch hazel distillate), anti-acne agents, anti-caking agents, anti-foaming agents, anti-fungal agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-microbial agents (e.g., iodopropyl butylcarbamate), anti-oxidants, anti-wrinkle agents, binders, biological additives, buffering agents, bulking agents, chelating agents, chemical additives, colorings/colorants, cosmetic astringents, cosmetic biocides, denaturants, desquamation actives, drug astringents, external analgesics, film formers or materials, e.g., polymers, for aiding the film-forming properties or substantivity of the composition (e.g., copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone), opacifying agents, pH adjusters, reducing agents, sequestrants, skin bleaching and lightening agents (e.g., hydroquinone, kojic acid, ascorbic acid, magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl glucosamine), skin coloring or tanning agents, skin-conditioning agents (e.g., humectants, including miscellaneous and occlusive), skin-soothing and/or healing agents (e.g., panthenol and derivatives (e.g., ethyl panthenol), aloe vera, pantothenic acid and its derivatives, allantoin, bisabolol, and dipotassium glycyrrhizinate), skin-treating agents, sunscreens, thickeners, and vitamins and derivatives thereof.—